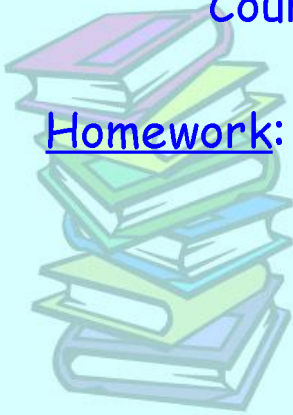


Monday Moments

Entrance task: Think: How often does the Constitution impact your life: daily, weekly, yearly, never?

Today: The 14th Amendment and Supreme Court cases

Homework: Ch. 13-3

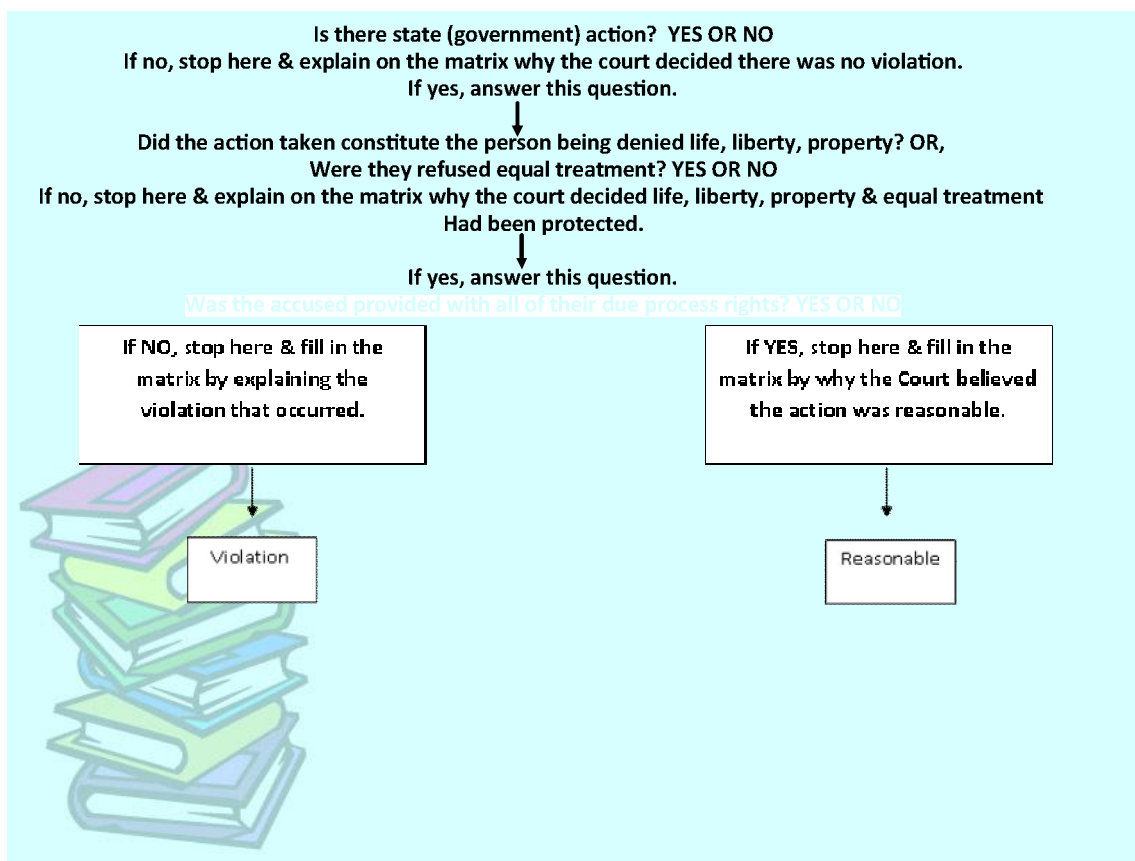


The Language of the Law


Amendment XIV (1868) Equal Protection of Citizens' Rights

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.





CASE	FACTS- of the case	ISSUE- What was the issue before the court?	DECISION-circle yes or no & provide an explanation of the court
PLESSY v FERGUSON (1886)	1/8 black man removed from white-only rail car. Legal under LA law	Did the Louisiana law providing separation of races violate the rights of blacks as guaranteed by the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment?	NO - separate but equal" was the most reasonable approach considering the social prejudices which prevailed at the time.



CASE	FACTS- of the case	ISSUE- What was the issue before the court?	DECISION-circle yes or no & provide an explanation of the court
MULLER v OREGON (1908)	Factory owner guilty of making a woman work more than 10 hours a day, violating a state law than banned than. He said it infringed upon his ability to make his own hours for his employees	Did the state of Oregon violate the privileges and immunities of the 14th Amendment by forbidding the employment of women for more than 10 hours a day in laundries and factories?	No - "women's physical structure and the function she performs...justify special legislation restricting the conditions under which she should be permitted to toil."

CASE	FACTS- of the case	ISSUE- What was the issue before the court?	DECISION-circle yes or no & provide an explanation of the court
BROWN v BOARD OF EDUCATION (1954)	Black students were denied admission to an all-white public school in their neighborhood and claimed their equal protection rights were violated	Did segregation of children in public schools deny blacks their 14th Amendment right of equal protection under the law?	Yes - even if the facilities were physically equal, the children of the minority group would still receive an inferior education. Separate is inherently unequal.

CASE	FACTS- of the case	ISSUE- What was the issue before the court?	DECISION-circle yes or no & provide an explanation of the court
THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA v BAKKE (1978)	White male with higher grades than protected class of minorities denied admission to medical school.	Did the university's special admission program that accepted minority students with lower scores than Bakke violate his 14th Amendment equal protection rights?	Yes and No Yes - He was admitted to UC Davis medical school but allowed race to be taken into account as a factor in admission. "Government may take race into account when it acts not to insult any racial group but to remedy disadvantages case on minorities by past racial prejudice."



Homework - Ch. 13-3



